

PATRIOTS COUNTER OFFENSIVE

San Jose. The rebel radio station Farabundo Marti reports that during August in a number of successful military operations the patriots inflicted 440 casualties among the soldiers and officers of the Salvadoran army. This signifies a failure of the offensive which the troops of the regime launched against the guerrillas last June. Detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front caused the punitive troops to retreat and take shelter at the military base in Roblar, thirty kilometers from the Salvadoran capital.

Infiltrated by their leaders, the regime is committing more and more of its troops, armed and trained in the United States, against the guerrillas. Heavy fighting is continuing in different parts of the country. According to the rebel radio station Venceremos, a column of soldiers of the regime was ambushed in the department of Chalatenango, suffering heavy casualties.

San Jose. The Salvadoran revolutionary forces have reiterated their readiness to seek a political solution in the conflict in El Salvador. A joint declaration of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front which has been released here, stresses that both political organizations favour a constructive dialogue without any preliminary conditions, with representatives of American and Salvadoran governments presenting the opposite view.

The RDP and NLF sincerely reject the "elections" proposed several times by the pro-US Salvadoran regime. They stress that holding them under the existing conditions would be a gross violation of the principles of democracy and Salvadoran people's aspirations for peace and sovereignty. We insist on a political solution of

the problem which would lead to the creation of a new, widely representative government which would be able to lead the country to genuinely free democratic elections, the declaration insists.

In their appraisal of the situation in the country, the RDP and NLF point out that because the situation has become more complicated and serious, the internal Salvadoran conflict threatens peace in Central America particularly because of the growing influence of the Reagan administration. Washington becomes the chief perpetrator of the Salvadoran people's tragedy.

South Pacific forum

Georgetown. The heads of government and state of the South Pacific areas have resolutely expressed that they are against the French nuclear testing in the Pacific Islands, and that they oppose the intentions of the United States and Japan to turn the deep ports of the ocean into a dump for their radioactive waste.

The occasion was a two-day meeting in the Australian capital of the 14th South Pacific Forum, a regional organization whose members are Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and 10 island states which are either independent, or have the status of self-governing territories.

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"The state — that's me," Louis XIV used to say. "The world — that's me" sounds more appropriate to me.

Drawing by Yuri Ivonov

DANGEROUS PLANS

Georgetown. The United States is asking to involve Barbados in its aggressive plan in the Caribbean and to turn it into a mainstay for NATO in the region. This statement was made by the former Prime Minister of this insular state, Errol Barrow who is leader of the Democratic Labour Party. He pointed out that a group of West German instructors have arrived in Barbados to

train soldiers from the Barbados army while its officers have been taking refresher training in the United States. This training is guided by CIA specialists.

Mr Barrow has accused the government of taking a course towards militarization of the islands stressing that the budgetary allocations for military purposes have been growing at an unjustifiably rapid rate.

Yuri KURITSYN

VIEWPOINT

The 'third world' on a march for knowledge

The 1966 UNESCO General Conference proclaimed September 8 International Literacy Day. Much has been done over the past 17 years. Yet, even today, providing people with knowledge and even teaching them such simple things as reading and writing remains one of the most acute problems which is far from being solved for most countries, not only for the developing ones.

side by side with a situation which has remained practically unchanged in other places.

The key to answer the question, "Why?" lies solely in the social policies of this or that state. Odd though it may seem, the percentage of illiterates in the United States today is higher than in Tanzania and some other African countries, with illiteracy in the United States in excess of forty per cent among the national minorities and as high as fifty per cent for immigrants from Latin America.

The reason is that for all its limited resources, Tanzania is spending one-tenth of its government budget on education, while the Reagan administration has cut two years in office twice cut the government spending for those purposes, resulting in tuition fees in schools and universities soaring very high indeed.

Another example is provided by Ethiopia where over the past four years 13 million adults have learned to read and write both in the cities and in the countryside. Over these four years, the state has built hundreds of schools, trained many

thousands of teachers, and produced 26 million copies of textbooks and other items of educational literature.

Over the same four years, the "National Plan to Eliminate Illiteracy" in Portugal has not yielded any tangible results, mostly because the authorities have not provided this programme with any material resources.

Schoolchildren today are students tomorrow, and these students will then become specialists. This is realised by everyone, but there are different approaches to this problem. Each of the socialist countries is solving this question in its own way yet in cooperation with each other. Most of the developing countries would also like to have their national cadres of experts, and to this end they spend money on their training while often denying themselves other things, perhaps no less indispensable.

The main capitalist countries, particularly the United States especially over the past several years, have preferred to give an education, and to fill their "gaps" in educating specialists

at the expense of other countries, particularly the developing nations. That is why the "brain drain" from the "third world" has become a subject of concern for many governments in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and also for international organizations including UNESCO.

By luring specialists from the developing countries, the Western powers are damaging the latter to the tune of many thousands of millions of dollars. At the same time, they are reducing "third world", although these countries need education very badly.

According to statistics recently published by "The Washington Post" quoting official American sources, the United States now spends only one-tenth of the sum spent for this purpose by the Soviet Union and the East European socialist countries. If we take a small country like Cuba, its secondary schools and colleges now have as students 20 thousand young people from developing countries. Many Cuban teachers are employed by the educational establishments in these countries themselves. In Nicaragua, for instance, Cuba teachers number more than two thousand. Recently, that country's National University had its first issue of newly graduated doctors who had been educated by Cuban specialists.

It is as much a noble occupation to teach people to read and write as to save them from hunger and disease. To the newly independent states, the solution of the problem of education often means novel possibilities for progress as well as a way of releasing one of the historical injustices caused by colonialism.

The situation is the same in Asia and Latin America where rapid growth in some countries like India, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and Nicaragua takes place

JAPAN ARMING

Tokyo. A document published recently by the National Defense Agency has become a reflection of the anti-popular line of Japanese ruling and military circles consisting of stopping up the military preparations for the development of the working people's vital interests. The Defense Agency has put forward its requirement in the document of raising military expenditure in the 1984 fiscal year to about three trillion yen which exceeds by 0.9 per cent the figure in the current budget.

The lion's share of the allocations will go into buying offensive armaments, the expenditure here going 14 per cent over its current amount.

FACTS and EVENTS

The Government of Germany has devised a seven-year plan for the development of the agricultural sector in the economy, with the country being divided into geographical zones. These men will specialize in the production of staple crops, such as rice, sugar cane, coconut oil, and milk.

The racist regime in South Africa is preparing another version of the People's Republic of Angola, said the Angolan Foreign Minister, Paula Ferreira Jorge in his message addressed to his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach.

Another consignment of military material, including equipment for the modernization of aircrafts in Vienna, has been sent to Andalucia. However, cargo had to be unloaded by the military themselves. The cargo was the categorical order by the dock workers to leave the American cargoes.

It is said that his colleagues do not wish to assist in the implementation of the Pentagon plans to have American equipped military technology on Vietnamese soil.

EEC: futile discussions

Brussels. A special session of the EEC Council of Ministers has ended in deadlock. It was attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, finance, and agriculture who have failed to overcome the differences within the EEC which have been growing worse over the past four months.

The session had heated debates over the EEC agricultural policies, especially over the agricultural policy proposed by the EEC Commission. The Commission's suggestions envisaging considerable reductions in spending on the EEC concern agricultural policy, which absorbs two-thirds of the entire EEC budget, and the introduction of tough controls over agricultural production in the EEC countries.

Ministers from Britain and a number of other EEC countries believe that these proposals do not go far enough. On the other hand, France, Ireland, Italy and other countries in whose economies agriculture plays an important part regard the reform as too radical, since it would inevitably lead to reductions in the subsidies for agriculture. It would also lead to mass impoverishment of small farmers, and growing unemployment in rural areas.

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Manila. The funeral has taken place here of the prominent opposition leader B. Aquino who was assassinated a few days ago at the capital's airport.

More than a million people took to the streets along the funeral procession's route. After the funeral, police clashed with students outside Manila University, with running battles continuing for three hours. According to Reuters, one person was killed, and more than forty injured.

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THE WORLD



Two photos from "Finger Lake Times" show police handling demonstrators to New York state, USA, calling for nuclear disarmament near the Seneca military base storing parts of US medium-range nuclear missiles.

Norwegians reject American hardware

Oslo. Delvers of American military equipment and technical aid are going on a rapid rate in the Norwegian area of Trondheim. This hardware is to be used as a so-called "special floor" of the new US Embassy building in Oslo and will function under the title "Administration for cultural relations and scientific aid".

The CIA regional centre in Beirut, writes the paper, was disclosed as a result of the blast which destroyed the US Embassy several months ago. It will now occupy "a special floor" of the new US Embassy building in Oslo and will function under the title "Administration for cultural relations and scientific aid".

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PEOPLE

Another political scandal has flared up in the United States. This time it has been caused by Edward G. Weinglass against Victor Frank, former president of the EEC. Frank was forced to resign his post after he was accused of embezzling public

Ministry funds. He was then appointed to the EEC Commission. The Commission's suggestions envisaging considerable reductions in spending on the EEC concern agricultural policy, which absorbs two-thirds of the entire EEC budget, and the introduction of tough controls over agricultural production in the EEC countries.

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UNDER A NEW 'COVER'

Cairo. According to the Egyptian "Al-Ahram" newspaper, the US administration has decided to transfer the Middle East CIA headquarters from Beirut to Cairo.

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SCIENCE and technology

Minhwaya village completely by press offices and towns. But no one can live without filling stations and service stations. However, why lay electric wires to these stations, when the sun can supply this energy? Japanese exports have built an experimental filling station in the outskirts of Nagoya which gets all its energy from a solar energy system covering an area of nearly 15 square metres. Despite the thickness of a major city whose exhausts tend to cloud the atmosphere, the solar rays can activate the equipment at the station and also enable car batteries to be charged.

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHO FOMENTS ANTI-SOVIETISM

Recently, Rina Henry writes in "SOVETSKAYA ROSSIA", in the USA, a Washington-based organization calling itself the American Heritage Foundation has almost uninterruptedly, week after week, been making crude anti-Soviet statements. It is not clear, the Soviet political writer says, what heritage is in question or who or what is being inherited. There is no doubt, however, that this organization now plays its role in the orchestra of hawks propagandists in the USA. It goes out of its way to cause maximum deterioration in Soviet-American relations and to set rank-and-file Americans against the USSR.

In this light, the American Heritage Foundation has recently called for a broad anti-Soviet campaign in the USA "to eliminate the anti-war movement in the USA, which is being manipulated by Moscow".

Revolutions feel frightened by their own people. That is why Reagan and his entourage are now hurrying to mobilise organizations of the likes of the Heritage Foundation, and the latter continue to heap mountains of provocative literature on the masses. The struggle in the minds of people in America continues unabated.

FRG AND EUROMISSILES

The FRG is currently being swept by cyclones of psychological war. They are being generated by the reactionary press and the forces behind it to drive to give the truth about the Soviet peace initiatives and to distort their clear sense and constructive nature. "DRAVDA" in Bonn correspondent Yuri Volkov writes.

The authorities in Bonn, the author says, in the face of the opinion of the majority of their own people, have unthinkingly put their head into the horse's collar of Washington's missile "renovation". And against common sense and logic, they persist in dragging along the burden of the American missile-nuclear plan. Kinnar keeps saying that it is not the USA, rather the USSR, that is blocking the talks at Geneva. It is alleged that should the West show witness the Soviet Union would capitulate at once, i.e., would agree to a unilateral disarmament.

Willy-nilly, one gets the impression, the correspondent goes on to say, that certain quarters on the Rhine are not interested in a positive outcome of the talks of Geneva, but rather wish only to get a pretext for deploying US missiles.

PAKISTAN IN TURMOIL

A wave of popular indignation has been sweeping Pakistan, with demonstrations, sit-ins, and protest rallies being held everywhere to demand an end to military rule and to institute basic democratic freedoms and rights. These protests are rocking the Islamabad regime to the foundations, notes the TASS news agency in its commentary.

In Washington, these developments are followed with anxiety. The United States a long time ago put its stake in the Zia ul-Haq's military regime which has turned Pakistan into a sort of "Trojan Horse". In the rear of the Asian country, living bound Islamabad hand and foot with its military and economic "old" worth millions of dollars, the United States has in exchange been given the right to use military bases in Pakistan which it has turned into a springboard for waging an undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan. Being guided by the well-known principle of divide and rule, the United States is using Pakistan as a permanent source of tension in the South Asian subcontinent.

JOURNALISTS PERSECUTED

South African racism has gone on in the face of truthful information about their internal and foreign policy, writes Boris Asayon, deputy director of the Africa Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In an article in the latest issue of the JOURNALIST magazine, he cites convincing facts showing that in the conditions of apartheid freedom of the press is being ruthlessly suppressed.

Between 1978 and 1983 about 150 journalists, mostly Africans, were subjected to police persecutions. Dozens of journalists were

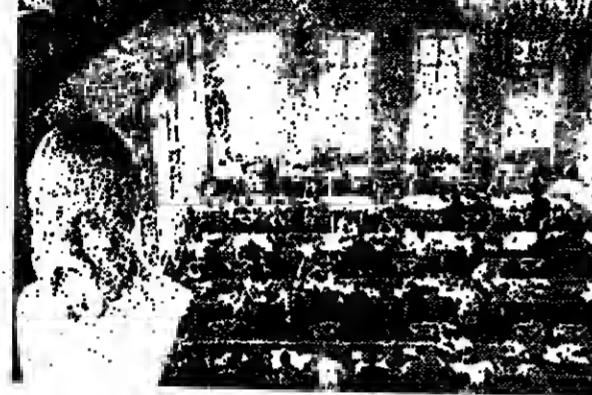
ROUND
the Soviet
UnionWINDOWS OPEN
TO THE WORLD

THE BIOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE BLACK SEA WILL BE INCREASED THANKS TO THE ARTIFICIAL REEFS THAT ARE NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED OFF THE SHORES OF ODESSA. The first phase of this engineering project has been completed. The man-made underwater ridges protect the inhabitants of the shall zone "responsible" for cleaning the sea, from the destructive force of waves, and improve their living conditions. In the next 10-15 years engineers and scientists plan to build reefs along the entire Black Sea coast of the Ukrainian republic.

DECORATIVE WALLS BUILT IN THE OAPS BETWEEN BUILDINGS. PROTECT ASHKABAD CAPITAL OF THE CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLIC OF TURKMENIA COURTYARDS FROM THE NOISE OF CITY STREETS. A map of noise, drawn up at the request of the municipal authorities, helped in selecting the best sites for these walls. Guided by the map, architects also made amendments to the city's Master Plan. Soundproof protective zones will now surround all new residential districts in the town.

THE 3,000 MM THICK-SHEET ROLLING MILL IS BEING BUILT AT RAPID RATES AT THE ZIDANOV STEEL PLANT, IN THE UKRAINE. Its first phase will go into operation in December. Uniquely equipped, it will produce heat-treated rolled metal for large-diameter oil and gas pipes, capable of withstanding low temperatures.

TALLINN EXPERTS HAD RE COURSE TO ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS AND PAINTINGS IN WORKING ON AN ASSIGNMENT FOR THE YOUNGEST INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE OF THE ESTONIAN CAPITAL. Chemists, technologists, cabinet-makers and designers of the Stroibol plant supply their only client—the old town—with unique goods, decorative window sashes, items of internal decoration for houses, stone paving slabs—in fact with all that is needed to preserve the original look of the backyards and streets of old Tallinn.



In one of the rooms of the USSR State Lenin Library. Every day, between five and seven thousand people work in this library, the biggest in this country.



ALEX ZHIRMUNSKY, Doctor of Sciences (Biology), Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes about work on the rational utilization of the biological resources of sea water in the TRUD newspaper. Marmiculture, i.e., the controlled propagation and reproduction of marine organisms—a compository trend in the country's seafarers economy, is now being developed in the Maritime Territory.

Soviet students have completed their voluntary work "term" this year. The history of summer work by Soviet students began in 1959 when 530 physics students in Moscow State University spent some of their summer holidays working at a construction site. The newspaper IZVESTIA is writing about the Tyumen regional students' construction team. This particular team with 23 thousand members is the biggest in the country. Students have been working in Tyumen for 18 years. The students have built projects with a thousand million rubles invested in them. They have helped construct new towns and settlements in the new oil and gas fields. Of these, the Gornoprivdinsk, Borovka, and Sverdly have been built entirely by students who have also built a great deal in the countryside, including the Novosibirsk and Shirokovo pig-breeding complexes, as well as Borovka, Omsk, and Kostanay poultry complexes. Yet the students regard all as their most important concern during their summer work term, as it is the most important product in the Tyumen Region.

Something new always appears in each new work term. This year, the Tyumen Region has had its first mobile scientific medical unit staffed by students and undergraduate and postgraduate students, who study the regularities in the organisms of the young people adapting to the natural conditions of the North.

MARICULTURE—INDUSTRY

Three seas—the Sea of Japan, Okhotsk and Bering seas with the Soviet Union's Far Eastern coast. Prof.

Azerbaijan—
major tea supplier

The first tea leaf harvest in Azerbaijan has been completed. In the subtropics of Azerbaijan, 500 kg of tea is harvested from the harvest. Tea-growers have already dispatched for processing at tea factories more than 200 tonnes of leaves, 4,000 kg more as compared with the same period of last year.

Over the past few years the production of green tea in the republic has doubled. In 1983, tea exports to the Soviet Union, which is the main market for tea in the country, but also abroad. It is export to Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Finland.

UNESCO has declared 1983 the year of the Russian First Printer, Ivan Fyodorov (c. 1510-1583). This is not only a token of recognition of the remarkable achievements of what was done for education.

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tion of the remarkable achievements of what was done for education.

Although the Soviet book publishing industry has been increasing from year to year, the demand for books is still exceeding the supply.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Yuri OVCHINNIKOV's ice show



Ice Show class (from left), sitting: Igor Bobrin, Rostislav Slinayn and Natalya Karamysheva; standing: Igor Zavosin and Yelena Gavranus, Yuri Ovchinnikov, Irina Vorobyeva and Igor Liosovskiy.

Igor MIKHAILOV

GORKY THEATRE TOURING JAPAN

Lenigrad's Gorky Theatre is touring Japan. In the course of a month it will give eighteen performances in Tokyo, Oita, Nagoya and Osaka.

For more than a quarter of a century now the Gorky Theatre has been directed by Georgi Tovstonogov, one of the most prominent Soviet directors, who will be celebrating his birthday during the tour. Critics are unanimous that Tovstonogov's greatest achievement is his inspiration to literary classics, and it is the latter which make up the company's repertoire for its Japanese tour.

Classics have always been and remain for me a way of reflecting on the present, but only from a historical viewpoint, claims the director.

The amazing insight into Leo Tolstoy's contemplations explain the world-wide success of Tovstonogov's production of "The Story of a Horse", adapted from the writer's short story, "The Trotter". The play and Yevgeny Lebedev's performance as the trotter have received enthusiastic

Music Hall

At the Central Music Hall in Moscow, audiences come to see the performances of the Kiev Music Hall. The Kiev company has many new performers. Over the past few years, it has changed many of its members. Apart from the young talented artists performing in different genres, a vocal quartet, a ballet group, and a variety orchestra are taking part in the concerts.

The Music Hall's ballet dancers sing a Ukrainian dance.

Photo by Gennady Dubrovsky

100 works by sculptor Marta Zhitkova

Marta Zhitkova's style means loyalty to the traditions of Russian folk art. Her works are on display at Moscow's exhibition hall, 65 Velyov Street. Zhitkova has been working for more than 25 years in monumental and decorative art. The works she produced during these years were

on show at national, republican, spring and autumn Moscow exhibitions. The present one-man display has more than 100 acu-
pitudes. The sculptor made wood, ceramic, plaster and metal come alive. She searches for material symbols, allegories and generalizations of human feelings and states.

to the photo: Marta Zhitkova. Decorative composition "The Source".



WHAT'S ON!

September 3-5

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 4 (mat), 5 — Igor Moiseyev Ensemble of Folk Dances of the USSR. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 4 (mat) — Puccini, "Madame Butterfly" (opera).

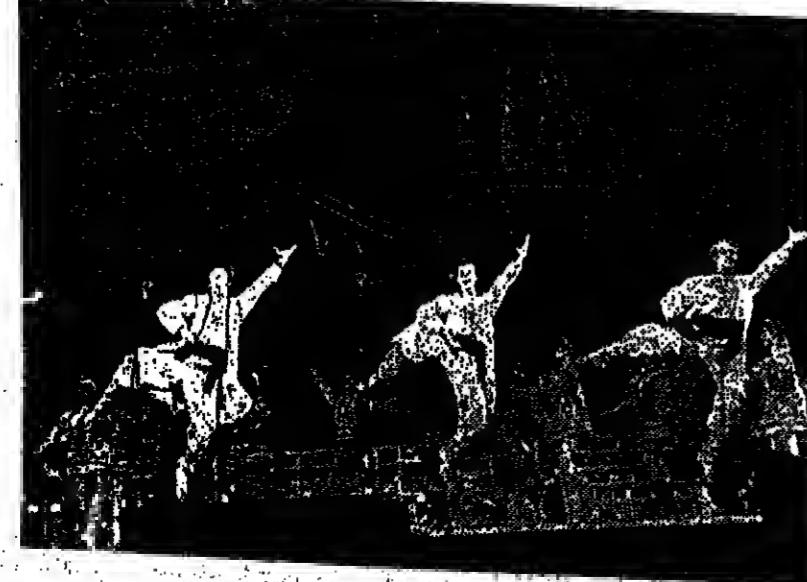
Bolshoi Theatre (Svordlov Sq.). 3 — Khrannikov, "Love for Love" (opera). 4 (mat) — Gluck, "Iphigenie en Aulide" (opera); 4 (mat) — Chopin, "Chopiniana" (one-act ballet).

Opera and Ballet Theatre (6 Pushkin St). 3 — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov"; 4 — Milyutin, "Girls in a Plurty"; 5 — Grokhovsky, "Quadrille".

CIRCUS

State Circus (7 Prospekt Vorobiejkogo). Daily, the World Carnival programme (2 parts), starring leading circus performers.

State Circus (13 Tsvetnoy Blvd). Daily, the Circus-63 programme, starring winners of the First All-Union Competition of Circus performers.



BUSINESS

MANNESMANN OPENS THE SEASON

The USSR State Delegation has begun its 20th year of adhering to tradition by holding "Ivan Susanin", an open-air Russian comedy at the Glinka.

The past theatrical year was successful, says the General Director-General of the Moscow Stanislav Lushkin. We staged new performances which included the ballet, "The Golden Cockerel" set to Dmitry Shostakovich's music, and Sergei Prokofiev's opera, "Betrothal in the Moonlight" which Shostakovich had on Shostakovich's "Dance". It is also staged television in "The Queen of Spades" or "Swan Lake" which are part of the Russian operatic and ballet classics. Our correspondent was told by a member of the firm's board of Directors Rüdiger Franko. Apart from the economic interests, we have long-term trading relations with the Chinese. We also have mutual understanding between nations. We also found great Yugoslavia, West Germany and Austria.

For this season's first performance we are going to enact Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh".

Arina Khachaturian's "Gayane" is being staged at a new theatre. After its first performance at many years' interval, we again see "Raymonda" with choreography by Yefimovich.

Semyon Semyonov

A symposium has been held by the West German firm of Mannesmann Demag AG at the end of a series of meetings between Soviet and foreign specialists arranged in Moscow by the Soviet Foreign Trade Association of Vsesoyuzgorskitekhnika.

The West German specialists have told their Soviet colleagues about their own developments in the field of transport technology. Over the past few years, we have been able to accumulate a great amount of experience by referring to the USSR rather than to our own country. The firm's management has been able to accumulate a great amount of experience by referring to the USSR rather than to our own country. The firm's management has been able to accumulate a great amount of experience by referring to the USSR rather than to our own country.

Mannesmann has been known in this country due to the company's diverse activities in the area of steel pipe production. This, however, does not exhaust its activities. The firm's subsidiary, Demag, deals with engineering, and especially with hoisting and transport equipment.

Soviet factories like the ZIL, KAMAZ, and MAZ lorry works successfully use equipment produced by the firm. Also supplied to this country are slackening cranes and automated storage houses, etc. In its turn, the Mannesmann concern purchases Soviet engineering products.

The firm is ready, he said, to supply Soviet organizations with the entire experience accumulated by it over a more than 30-year period of specialization in making clothing from its own inovods (jackets, trousers, jackets, overall and other garments).

The firm is prepared to annually hold two shows of spring-summer and autumn-winter clothes, where Soviet experts would be able to choose the models which suit the Soviet customer. Röhrle would also be able to provide technological consultations for re-equipping the existing factories, to research on any technological matters and design. They are also prepared to receive export delegations and advise them on new types of useful equipment.

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